Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

VOLUME 3, CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 27, 1843. NUMBER 117

EDITED BY
HAMPTON & M'DOWELL.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other udicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars* or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Dr. James D. Smith,

HAVING located himself at the store of W. D. Winchester, Esq., in Union county, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of the neighborhood and surrounding country. His charges in all cases shall be consistent with the depressed state of the times.

May 30, 1843. 13...f

NEW FIRM.

...has associated with him Mr. ... the purpose of transacting ... They are now prepared ... W. W. Elems, an ... AMERICAN ... together with a large stock of GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARD WARE and CUTLERY, all of which will be offered to cash customers on terms most favorable. A call from those who buy for cash is earnestly solicited.

W. W. ELMS.
J. L. MARTIN.

Charlotte, June 5, 1843.
☞ Journal insert twice. 15:::f.

Worthy of ... Public Attention.

SHERRILL'S FORD FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the West, now offers for sale two valuable plantations, lying on the Catawba river in Catawba county, N. C., within a quarter of a mile of Sherrill's Ford.—One plantation, (the home place,) contains upwards of

400 Acres,

Between 80 and 100 acres of which is first rate bottom land on the river. The whole plantation is now in a high state of improvement, has on it a fine newly finished dwelling house, kitchen, brick smoke-house, and all out-buildings necessary for convenience and comfort on such a farm. The plantation is well watered, and embraces a large body of excellent meadow land well improved, and the situation is as healthy as any portion of the mountain country of the State. The other plantation contains about

268 Acres,

Lying one mile from the home place, on the Iredell side of the Catawba river, of which about 100 acres is river bottom land unsurpassed by any similar land on the Catawba for richness of soil and beauty of location. On this tract, also, is a large body of excellent meadow land, comfortable buildings and good springs of water.

The plantations will be sold together or separately. Persons desirous of purchasing valuable lands, would do well to call and see the above, as the subscriber is determined to sell. Terms will be made easy to purchasers.

ABSALOM SHERRILL.

June 13, 1843. 15...4w.
☞ The Raleigh *Standard* will insert the above 3 weeks, and send the account for payment to A. Sherrill, at Turner's Store, Iredell county, N. C.

MANSION HOUSE,

Charlotte, North Carolina.

THE subscriber having purchased Mr. Timothy R. Hughes' interest in the above Establishment, tenders his services to the Travelling Public. Having for several years been engaged in keeping Private Entertainment at Mount Mourne in Iredell county, he indulges the hope that he has experience enough in the duties of his business to endeavor to render comfortable all who may bestow upon his House their patronage.

His TABLE shall always be well and plentifully supplied with every thing the country affords, to please and satisfy the palate even of an epicure.

His BAR will be found furnished with a choice selection of Liquors.

His STABLES shall be constantly attended by faithful and attentive hostlers and supplied with abundant provender.

N. B. The Stage Office is kept at the Mansion House.

HIRAM T. SLOAN.

Charlotte, Jan. 31, 1843. 98:::6m.

DR. CHARLES J. FOX

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give careful attention to all cases confided to his skill. His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore, shall be moderate.

April 11, 1843. 7:::f

LIFE OF JNO C. CALHOUN,

PERSONS desirous of obtaining a true and well written life of that eminent Statesman and patriot, the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, can be gratified by calling at the Store of C. E. Moss & Co., in Charlotte. They have on hand a small supply, in neat covers, accompanied with a splendid portrait of Mr. CALHOUN—price 25 cents per copy.

May, 9, 1843.

MEDICAL.

DR. LAFAYETTE CALDWELL,

HAVING located himself at the store of Messrs. Grier & Houston, in Providence Settlement, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of that section of country. He will give his most assiduous attention to all cases confided to his skill; and his charges shall be regulated by the pecuniary state of the times. He will at all times have the benefit of the advice and assistance of his brother, Dr. P. C. CALDWELL, in all difficult cases, without additional charge to patients.

April 11, 1843. 107:::f

COPARTNERSHIP

DRS. P. C. CALDWELL and THOMAS HARRIS, have formed a copartnership in the practice of medicine under the firm of Caldwell & Harris, and respectfully tender their professional services to the citizens of this village and the surrounding country. They return their grateful thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them during their long practice in this community, and hope, by prompt and untiring attention to practice in all the branches of their profession, to merit and receive a continuance of the public favor.

[Charlotte, May 16—12f

Law Notice.

GREEN W. CALDWELL has resumed the practice of law, and will regularly attend the County and Superior Courts of Mecklenburg and the surrounding counties. Business confided to his management will be promptly attended to.

Charlotte, ... 11...f.

Notice.

THE undersigned having qualified at the April Sessions of Mecklenburg County court, 1843, as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Dr. James C. Porter, deceased, all persons having claims or demands against said estate, are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

CYRUS JOHNSON, } Executors.
RICHD. PEOPLES, }

April 25, 1843. 10---f.

Notice.

THE undersigned has appointed Maj. ZENAS A. GRIER, his attorney in fact, for managing the affairs of the estate of the late Samuel B. McComb. Persons owing said estate will please make settlement with Maj. Grier, and those having claims against the same, must present them to him according to law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

MATTHEW B. McCOMB,
Executor of S. B. McComb.

March 28, 1843. 5...f

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,

SITUATED ON MAIN ST., ONE SQUARE SOUTH of the COURTHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING leased the *CHALOTTE HOTEL*, formerly kept by Dr. Joshua D. Boyd, and more recently by Maj. Joseph Smith, announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has re-opened it as a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT. The House and enclosures have been newly and thoroughly repaired expressly for the use of the subscriber. Intending to devote his whole time and attention to his House, the undersigned will spare no pains to render comfortable all who may give him a call. It will be his constant endeavor to keep a Table supplied with the best that can be afforded by a bountiful country; a Bar of choice Liquors; neat Rooms and clean Beds, polite and attentive Servants, and experienced Hostler and such accomodations at his Stables as will not be overlooked by travellers and others. To the travelling public he would say, call and test the accomodations at the Charlotte Hotel. His charges shall be moderate, to suit the embarrassed state of the times. The Charlotte Hotel is on main street, just one square South of the Courthouse.

☞ Families accommodated with private dining Rooms when desired.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 25, 1842. 112...f

State of North Carolina.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

James C. Massey vs. Benj. H. Massey & others. } *Original Bill in Equity—Feb. Term, 1843.*

SAMUEL B. MASSEY and wife Mary, Henry R. Massey, Thomas K. Cureton, Benjamin H. Massey, Henry M. Cook, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Sarah and William Massey, G. L. Massey, Benjamin S. Massey, L. H. Massey, and H. S. Massey, Defendants in this case, residing without the limits of this State. It was ordered, that publication be made four weeks, in the Jeffersonian, published in Charlotte, that, unless the said defendants come forward and answer at our next Court of Equity to be holden for Mecklenburg county, at Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in August next, the bill will be taken pro confesso, and be heard exparte, as to them.

By Order.

D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.

Charlotte, May 23rd, 1843.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the first Tuesday in August last, a negro man, named STARLING. Said negro is dark complected, about 21 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and a very stout fellow. I expect said negro is loitering in the neighborhood of Mason's Ferry on the Catawba river. I will give the above reward for the apprehension of Starling and his delivery to his owner, or for his confinement so that he can be recovered.

WILLIAM McCLURE.

York Dist., S. C., June 20, 1843. 16:::1m

REVOLUTIOARY CLAIMS.

THE subscriber, having made arrangements with a gentleman residing in the city of Washington, who for the last ten years has been engaged in the examination of claims for Revolutionary services in the Pension office, is fully prepared to prosecute successfully all claims for Revolutionary services, porvided for under the following named acts of Congress, viz: An act providing for officers and privates who were entitled to land for Revolutianary services, and who have not yet obtained it, or when such officers or privates have died, their heirs are provided for;—also providing for officers and privates of the last war, who were entitled to Bounty Land, and who have not yet obtained it.—An act granting half pay to widows or orphans where their husbands and fathers were soldiers of the Revolution.

Those widows who applied under the act of July 7th, 1838, and obtained pensions for five years from the 4th of March, 1836, are now entitled under the act of March 3d, 1843, to draw a pension at the same rate for and during the further term of one year, from the 4th of March, 1843.

WM. F. DAVIDSON.

Charlotte, N. C., June 20, 1843. 16:::f.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Charlotte, N. C., on the 7th ult., a negro man named NAPOLEON. Said boy is a very bright mulatto, about 25 years old, bear sa down-cast, suspicious countenance, and has straight black hair. He is a shoemaker by trade, has his shoemaker's tools with him, and is very fond of spirits. He wore, when he left, a smoothe oil-cloth cap, blue broad-cloth coat, drab cloth pantaloons, and boots. He will no doubt try to pass as a free white man, and journeyman shoemaker, and possibly is endeavoring to make his way to a non-slaveholding State. Napoleon was formerly owned by Col. John H. Wheeler, and was purchased by him in Virginia, or in the eastern part of this State.

I will give the above reward of TWENTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of Napoleon, if taken in this county and delivered to me, or TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS, if taken up out of this county and confined in jail so that I get him again.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Charlotte, N. C., April 4th, 1843. 106:::f.

☞ The Charlotte Journal, Knoxville Argus, and Raleigh Register will insert the above 3 weeks and forward the account to the subscriber. L. S.

The beautiful thoro'-bred Horse

OSCEOLA,

WILL stand the present season, (sickness, accidents, high waters, and public days excepted,) every Tuesday and Wednesday at Charlotte, and every Friday and Saturday at the subscriber's stable in Cabarrus county. The season commenced on the 15th instant and will end on the 15th June next. He will stand at $10 the season, $15 the insurance. There must be a contract made the first visit, or they will be charged by the season. Every person entering for the insurance of a mare, and refuses or fails to bring her regularly during the season, or until he obtains the consent of the subscriber, or should dispose of the mare before she is ascertained to be with foal, shall in every instance be liable for the insurance price. Every necessary attention will be paid to prevent accidents or escapes, but no liabilities for either. Mares sent from a distance to the stable of the subscriber, will be fed upon grain at 25 cents per day, pasture gratis, and colored servants gratis.

OSCEOLA is thorough-bred, as may be seen by reference to my handbills and to the American Turf Register. Persons wishing to see the Horse, can do so by calling on Col. Sloan, my agent in Charlotte.

MARTIN PHIFER.

March 21, 1843. 105:::...

THE SPECTATOR.

The subscriber will continue to publish at Washington, D. C., the *Spectator* weekly. It will be devoted to the spread of true Democratic principles and will adopt for its motto the words of the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN—"Free Trade; Low Duties; No Debt; Separation from Banks; Economy; Retrenchment; and strict adherence to the Constitution;" and will bear aloft his truly Democratic banner. It will also strongly advocate the limitation of the tenure of the Presidentail office to one term—not only in justice to the distinguished public men of the nation, but as more consonant to the genius of our Republican institutions, and more conducive to a faithful and independent administration of the Government.

As the most direct and affective mode of securing the permanent ascendency of these cardinal principles, the *Spectator* will zealously urge upon the country the claims of the distinguished Southern Statesman for the Presidency. In doing this it will not be unmindful of the integrity and safety of the Rupublican Party, and will manifest a proper regard for the pretensions of the prominent individuals who have been named for this high trust, and are identified with the advancement of these principles. The *Spectator* will be edited by one of the ablest and most experienced political writers of the day.

The terms are three dollars per year, in advance for a single copy.

Clubs and individuals, ordering more then one copy, and forwarding the amount of subscription in advance, will receive them on the following terms

Five Dollars per annum for two copies.
Twelve " " five "
Twenty " " ten "

No paper will be sent without a remittance of the subscription.

All communications must be addressed to the subscriber:

JOHN HEART.

Washington, D. C., March 13, 1843.

POETRY.

YES, SHE IS EVER WITH ME.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Visions of fame! that once did visit me,
Making night glorious with your smile, where are ye?
Oh, who shall give me, now that ye are gone,
Juices of those immortal plants that blow
Upon Olympus, making us immortal!
Or teach me where that wondrous mandrake grows,
Whose magic root, torn from the earth with groans,
At midnight hour can scare the fiends away,
And make the mind prolific in its fancies?
I have the wish, but want the will to act!
Souls of great men departed! ye whose words
Have come to light from the swift river of time.
Like Roman swords found in the Taugus' bed.
Where is the strength to wield the arms ye bore?
From the barred visor of antiquity
Reflected shines the eternal light of truth
As from a mirror. All the means of action—
The shapeless masses—the materials—
Lie every where about us. What we need
Is the celestial fire to change the flint
Into transparent crystal, bright and clear.
That fire is genius! The peasant sits
At evening in his smoky cot, and draws,
With charcoal, uncouth fingers on the wall;
The son of genius comes, foot-sore with travel,
And begs a shelter from the inclement night;—
He takes the charcoal from the peasant's hand,
And by the magic of his touch at once
Transfigured, all its hidden virtues shine,
And in the eyes of the astonished clown
It gleams a diamond! Even thus transform'd
Rude popular traditions and old tales
Shine as immortal poems at the touch
Of some poor houseless, homeless, wandering bard,
Who had but a night's lodging for his pains.
O, there are brighter dreams than those of fame,
Which are the dreams of love! Out of the heart
Rises the bright ideal of these dreams,
As from some woodland fount a spirit rises
And sinks again into its silent deeps
Ere the enamor'd knight can touch her robe!
'Tis the ideal that the soul of man,
Like the enamor'd knight beside the fountain,
Waits for, upon the margin of life's stream!
Waits to behold her rise from the dark waters,
Clad in mortal shape! Alas! how many
Must wait in vain. The stream flows evermore,
But from its silent deeps no spirit rises!
Yet I, born under a propitious star,
Have found the bright ideal of my dreams.
Yes! she is ever with me. I can feel,
Here, as I sit at midnight and alone,
Her gentle breathing! On my breast can feel
The pressure of her hand! God's benison
Sweet sleep, and all the flowers that bloom at night
With balmy lips breathe in her ears my name.

MISCELLANY.

"*It is not good for Man to be Alone.*"—The truth of this divine sentiment has been attested through all the many ages which have succeeded its first promulgation. In every aspect in which woman's influence may be regarded, it appears inexpressibly kind and powerful. Man is styled "Lord of the Creation," but how desolate would be his reign if unattended by the smiles of woman. Take away from life the adjudging power of her gentle kindness, and the world would be a scene of almost unbroken gloom. He who formed her affectionate spirit, "knew what was in man," and saw that the rugged pathway of life's pilgrimage would need just such a being to lighten its unceasing toil. She was taken from man, and by a mysterious affinity, she cleaves to him in all the various circumstances of his earthly allotment. She was most fitly called his "help-meet;" for without her assistance he would often sink under an accumulated weight of sorrow. Like an Angel of mercy she is ever found near him, to heighten his joys, and assuage his griefs. There is scarcely a relation she sustains in life, in which her sympathy and, of tentimes, her indomitable energy are not felt in sweet and upholding power. And yet it is sometimes the case that man, through mistaken notions of superiority, holds himself aloof from the kind influence of female sympathy and counsel. But there are those who, when overtaken by the chill blasts of adversity, have found and appreciated the solace derived from the warm affection of woman.

Husbands whose fortunes were swept away by unforseen circumstances, have settled down in gloomy despair, until aroused by the persevreing energy of affectionate wives, to efforts which have retrieved their losses, and surrounded them again with more than former prosperity. But the entire influence of woman in all her varied relation, cannot be told. It pervades the whole frame work of society, and contributes much to the maintenance of all that is pure and lovely in this world of selfishness and sin. She who was "last at the Cross, and first at the Sepulchre" still continues the same ardent being, strong in attachment to virtuous principle, and foremost in every work of heaven-born benevolence. But she not only shines conspicuously in qualities of the heart—in mind also, she ranks high in point of influence. As an intellectual being, she has left the deep impress of her power on the minds of countless thousands. The works of "Hannah Moore," and those of a kindred nature from other pens, have disseminated far and wide the most exalted and ennobling principles. And in later times in our country, the poetic effusions of a "Sigourney," an "Embury," and many others, have reached the tenderest susceptibilities of our nature, touching, with skilful hands, those chords, whose vibrations are gentle, yet influential throughout the entire range of reflecting mind. It is not too much to say, that in a peculiar style of literature, emanations from the mind of woman have in some respects moulded national character, and seldom, if ever, in other forms than those of great and abiding excellence. While infidelity has attempted to scatter through society its arrows, firebands, and death, it has been met and successfully resisted by woman's influence in the form of a sanctified literature. Such are some of the many ways in which those of the "weaker sex" act as the conservators of the public morals and as the benefactors of our race. No man moves not in the tumult of strictly public life and yet from her retired sphere of action, she sends forth influences which adorn and bless our world. How full of truth is the sentiment—"*It is not good for Man to be aloue.*"—*Saturday Courier.*

LOUIS PHILIPPE.

The history of this distinguished man almost exceeds the wanderings of romance. In 1809 he went to Sicily, on a visit to the court. Leopold, the king's second son, had entertained the idea of being chosen head of the Spanish nation, in the absence of their king; and he sailed with the Duke for Gibraltar, but the Governor, justly conceiving that a Sicilian prince was not the proper head for a free insurrection, refused to suffer the royal adventurer to land, and the design perished on the spot.

On his return to England he found his sister there, and they sailed together to meet their mother, who had escaped from Spain, and the French army, to Port Mahon. With them he returned to Sicily, where he married a daughter of the king, Ferdinand IV., 1809. He now remained four years in Sicily, in the midst of hazard and insurrection. In 1810, the Spaniards offered him a military command in Catalonia; but when he arrived there, he found that no command was provided; the English general probably thinking that the Duke's presence might be some impediment to more national objects. He was even refused admission at Cadiz, and again returned to Sicily.

On the Bourbon restoration he came to Paris, and was made colonel-general of hussars. On Napoleon's landing, in March, 1815, the Duke went to Lyons, to act with the Count d'Artois; but the troops revolted, and he returned to Paris. He was then sent to command in the north, but there, too, the troops revolted—he instantly made his decision, gave up the command to Mortier, and honorably followed the king on his way into Belgium. In 1816, he returned with his family from England, and resided in a state of cool distance with the court, but usefully employing his vast and accumulating revenue, and wisely and gracefully patronizing public works and literature.

The story of the celebrated days of July is not now to be detailed. On the 29th the tri-colored flag was replaced on the Tuileries—on the 31st the king abdicated, and on the 17th of August he arrived in England. On the 7th of August, the Duke of Orleans had been declared monarch, by the Chamber of Deputies, by the style of "Louis Philippe the First, king of the French." To this splendid elevation has reached one of the most perilous, deversified, and manly courses of life that history records. Every man who loves personal honor, filial duty, and patriotic wisdom, will be in favor of this elevation; and all will indulge the hope that the [illegible] close of his vicissitudes, and that no cloud may darken the brightness of his proud and unfortunate day."

THE PRESS IN DENMARK.—*Torturing an Editor.*—Frankfort, May 6.—A transaction scarcely credible has recently taken place at Copenhagen. The ancient Danish laws for regulating criminal processess authorise the judge, when there are strong presumptions against the accused, to inflict different kinds of torture are still retained in the laws: 1. Lashes on the naked back with a scourge having either knots or pieces of lead at its ends. 2. Solitary imprisonment in a dark dungeon for three days, and bread and water. On every fourth day the accused is placed in a cell into which the light is admitted, and then he receives the food commonly allowed to prisoners. Hitherto no Danish examining judge had put in practice these laws of constraint against journalists, or for any offences of the press. This unheard of proceeding has been reserved for the present time. Herr Hansen, editor of the daily paper called Fuedrenelnder, which is published in Copenhagan, inserted in August last, an article on the debt of the country. Two censors had allowed this article to pass, and it was quite forgotten by the public.

However, at the beginning of the last month the Danish Chancery ordered a prosecution. Hansen was brought before Judge Gudenroth, who ordered him to explain the meaing of the article. The editor replied that he did not recollect the circumstances which were then passing in his mind. The Judge insisted upon explanations, and as he did not obtain them, he ordered the unfortunate journalist to the dungeon and bread and water. After being 48 hours in prison, he was attacked by violent colic and vomiting. He then wrote to the judge that he would give any explanation that might be required of him, on condition that his protest against the proceedings should be entered upon the minutes of his examination. This was agreed to, and after an examination, which turned upon matters quite insignificant, he was at liberty. The unfortunate man has addressed a remonstrance to the King, which has been referred to a Council of State.

EARLY MARRIAGES IN EGYPT.

Mr. Cooley, in noticing the customs of the present race of Egyptians, says:—"It in singular how very young the Egyptian peasants marry. Nine or ten years for girls, and twelve or fifteen years for boys, is considerd a marriageable age. Both sexes have so little objection to the conjugal state, that they get married as fast and soon as possible.

Being married once is only a beginning of matrimonial connexon in Egypt. Three or four wives a-piece among the peasants is the most common thing in the world. In addition to which, there are almost constant and continual changes. Old wives are being divorced, and new ones are taking their places; so that the matrimonial ceremony, in some of its various forms, is almost continually passing before their eyes, and intermingle, as it were, with their daily avocations.

The peasantry do not consider any number of wives an incumbrance; all of them being expected to work. An Egyptian, therefore, who has four good hearty wives, is looked upon as a man, as the English say, "well to do in the world;"—or, as others would expess themselves, "in a very flourishing condition." These are blessings, I suppose, which those who find it hard to support one, would hardly wish to enjoy; still, the *fellahs* of the Nile think otherwise; and if they can keep out of the army, and evade the suspicion of the Turkish governors, they are pretty sure to enjoy themselves. They are a practical illustration of the remark, that "poor and content are rich, and rich enough."

From the North Carolina Standard.

WHIG PROMISES.

The promises made by the Federal Whig Party in 1840, were all made to be broken. They got into power, and did break their promises. Upon the subject of the Tariff they were particularly full of promises, and extremely vehement in making them. Mr. Clay, the great idol of Whiggery said in 1839: "If the compromise be *inviolably maintained*, as I think IT OUGHT TO BE, I trust that the rate of duty for which it provides, in connection with the long list of free articles for the benefit of the manufacturing interest, will ensure its reasonable and adequate protection." In 1840 the same gentleman also said, in a public speech in Virginia, "that the duties provided by the Compromise Act, *are amply sufficient for all purposes of just protection.*" If so, why has Mr. Clay and his party violated that Compromise by raising the duties on imports? The plain answer is that they wanted *more* than "just protection" for the manufacturer. He wishes, and his party wishes, to feed the manufacturer at the expense of the mechanic, and planter and the consumer; they wish, not only to tell the latter classes *where* and *of whom* they shall buy, but what they shall *give* for what they get. Is this just? Is it fair? Is it honest? Does it show a desire to benefit the whole country, or a favored few? Henry Clay and his party promised the people in 1840, that they would not disturb the Compromise Act; and General Harrison himself said he would never agree to its being altered or repealed. It has been altered and repealed. A Whig Congress did it! A Whig Congress, in the face of pledges publicly and notoriously made, repealed the Compromise Act of 1833; and the laboring classes are now suffering the consequences of this repeal. All the necessaries of life are taxed higher, whilst the articles of luxury which the rich consume, pay a very low, if any duty whatever. So much for *this* broken Whig promise. Can any honest man, with this solitary fact before him—can any true Southron, whom Henry Clay and his party are now taxing to support well fed and pampered manufacturers—can any man, who values free trade, the right of selling and buying to whom he pleases—support the Federal Whigs after this?

But there is another promise which the Whigs made in 1840, and which, at the last Session of Congress they attempted to violate. During the campaign, in this State, in Virginia, and throughout the North and West, they contrived, whenever the bank question came up, to dodge it or give it the go-by. The following is an extract upon this subject, from the Address of the Virginia Whig State Committee of 1840:

Whig Address of 1840.

"As to the Bank, Gen. Harrison's unqualified declaration that it was *unconstitutional*, is before you; and there is no reason to believe that he is in favor of a National Bank in *any form*, for he is assuredly opposed to a Government Bank. As far as we know or believe, fellow-citizens, Gen. Harrison has but one opinion about a Bank, and that is AGAINST IT."

Now, these very men, whom a plain man would think, from the above extract, to be completely opposed to a National Bank, came out in 1842 in another Address, in which they discourse after this fashion:

Whig Address of 1842.

"The Whig party, as in 1840, advocate the creation by Congress of a National Institution, which will be liable to no well-founded objection; and which, whilst it will give you a sound and well regulated currency, acting in harmony with, and perfecting our present incomplete and inefficient system of currency, will be constituted the agent for the collection, safe keeping and disbursement of the public revenue," &c.

In Virginia, however, as well as in this State, the Federal Whigs of '40 were charged by the democrats with deception and hypocrisy on the question of the Bank. But they protested most positively that they were in earnest; that their object was not, should they get into power, to establish a National Bank. And Mr. Badger, in his Granville speech, took such ground as could leave no man, who had any faith in his veracity, in doubt as to the certainty of his and General Harrison's opposition to such an Institution. It was thus that the people were deceived. It was thus that the Federal Whigs dodged, equivocated, and in some cases lied. But after all, they have been thwarted. They are still as far from reaping their harvests from a Bank as they were in 1840; and when the sovereign people stand up for the true principles of the constitution in 1844, the National Bank and its friends will receive their death-blow.

From the Indiana State Sentinel.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF THE U. STATES.

Friends and Fellow-citizens: At a Convention of the Democratic party of the State of Indiana, held at Indianapolis on the 8th of January last, it was resolved, "That delegates be appointed to represent this State in a National Convention, to be held in *November*, 1843." By a farther resolution of the Convention it was recommended that Cincinnati, or some other town West of the Alleghanies, should be selected as the place of meeting.

In conformity with the first resolution, three delegates were selected from each Congressional district, ten in number, and two from the State at large. The selection of these delegates, however, was made subject to a confirmation by each Congressional District, if they thought proper to confirm it; or to the appointment of others, if deemed more advisable. In some of the districts the nomination of the delegates has been confirmed; in others, new delegates have been appointed.

The object of the Convention in naming November, 1843, as the time of meeting for the National Convention, was to accord with the views of their Democratic brethren in other States, so far as it had then been expressed. The States of Tennessee and Missouri had already recommended November, 1843, as the proper time for the meeting of the Convention; and the Democracy of Indiana, believing this question to be of comparatively little importance, unanimously agreed to their suggestion. Since the meeting of our Convention, other States have acted on this question. The great States of New York and Virginia, have already spoken on the subject; and their views as to the time of meeting seem to coincide with the views of their brethren in Tennessee, Missouri and Indiana. On the other hand, some of our sister States (South Carolina and Pennsylvania) have proposed May, 1844, as the period best suited for holding a Convention.

From certain indications too palpable to be overlooked, it is evident that the question of time, so simple, so unimportant, so unconnected with the great principles we are contending for, is likely to produce distraction in our own ranks.

Fellow-citizens, this should not be. The cause we are contending for, is too high, too holy, too important, to be jeopardied by an *immaterial issue*.—The Whig Party, certain as they are of defeat, if we are united, hope only for success through our divisions. The motto of the Democratic Party of Indiana is, "*Union and harmony—every thing for the cause, nothing for men;*" and while they [illegible] their preference, they feel disposed to yield it, if the Democratic Party in a National Convention should determine that some other individual than he who is *their first choice* should be nominated.

To the nominee of a National Convention of the Democratic Party, whether that Convention is held in November, 1843, or May, 1844—whether held in Cincinnati or Baltimore, they pledge themselves the support—the warm, generous, and undivided support—of the Democracy of Indiana.

But is it not time, that the day and place of meeting should be settled? Every hour these questions remain open, advantage is taken of it by our opponents. They hope, on these questions, so important in themselves, to produce heart burnings and jealousies between the different portions of the Republican family; to array sectional feeling; to distract and divide us. To the Democracy of Indiana, the time or place of holding the Convention is immaterial. All they ask is, that some time and place be fixed as early as possible; that all the States of the Confederacy should be represented in it; and that, when assembled, union and harmony should preside over their deliberations.

To ascertain the views of our republican brethren elsewhere, we have issued this circular on behalf of the Democracy of Indiana. We are influenced by no other views, than the good of our party in so doing. We have no candidate of our own, either for the first or second office in the Republic, to present for consideration, when that Convention meets. But we solicit as early a settlement of these questions as can be made. With the determination of a majority of the Democratic party in our Sister States, we shall be satisfied, let that determination be what it may. And when the battle comes, the Democracy of Indiana will be found rallying around those great principles for which they have contended—ready and willing to support him, whom the majority of our party, throughout the Union, may deem most capable of cherishing them.

JOHN LISTER,
D. L. McFARLAND,
GEO. A. CHAPMAN,
JAMES BLAKE,
N. B. PALMER,
JAMES P. DRAKE,
JULIUS NICOLAI,
POWELL HOWLAND,
JOSHUA SOULE, JR.,

Indiana Democratic State Central Committee.

The following resolution was adopted by the State Central Committee of Indiana:

Resolved, That a copy of the above circular be forwarded to the Democratic State Central Committees of the different States—and that they be requested to forward, at an early day, to the Washington Globe, and Richmond Enquirer, the choice of *time* and *place* of their respective States—and further, that the Editors of the before-mentioned papers be requested, after receiving returns from all the States, to publish the same, with a notice that the National Convention will be holden at such time and place as a majority of the States shall determine.

Per order. GEO. A. CHAPMAN, *Secretary.*

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

We find it stated in a Cleveland paper, with a boast, as if it was the result of the present Tariff, that "New Orleans sugar is selling in Ohio cheaper than ever before, and yet there is such a duty upon the article as give the "lordly" sugar-grower of the South the entire monopoly of the market."

That case must be desperate indeed when its advocates proclaim their own shame, with the hope of gladdening opponents. In the above extract, the Cleveland paper declares that the produce of the agriculturist was never so cheap before. Yet every one knows that one great argument of the advocates of a Tariff is, that the agriculturist will surely find a better market under protection than without it. This is the assertion upon which they rely to obtain the votes of the farmer, and it is their chief ground of hope for influence with him. Still when the farmer combines in his own person the pursuits of an agriculturist and a manufacturer, they proclaim the success of the manufacturer attended with the ruin of the agriculturist, and say it is a glorious system that produces such a result.

Suppose the Tariff has caused the price of New Orleans sugar to be less in Ohio than ever before. The cost of growing the cane, or manufacturing the sugar, or both, must be less than ever to allow such a reduction of price. Now, says the advocate of a high Tariff, lay your duty and it will increase the price of agricultural products, because it will afford a home market to the farmer. According to this reasoning, it cannot, therefore, be the price of growing the cane which has fallen. Again, says the advocate of a tariff, lay your duty and it will protect the manufacturer and enable him to compete with the foreigner, who otherwise undersells him in the market and ruins him. According to this reasoning, the price of manufacturing has not fallen, for the manufacturer could not continue at the low price at which the foreigner kept the article in the market. If the reasoning of the Tariff advocates is correct, the growth and manufacture of sugar costs more at present than before the duty was laid. But in fact, the article is now selling cheaper at Cleveland, than ever before. And this is owing to the Tariff, says its advocates, and with the same breath they say the Tariff is directly opposite. Alas for human reason when it bestrides a hobby.

This cheapness of sugar and also of many other manufactured articles, is held up by the advocates of a high tariff as showing the incorrectness of the statements of its opponents, that it was the *natural tendency* of a high duty to raise the price of the article upon which it is imposed.

"Free trade is run ashore," they say, "because articles upon which the Tariff imposed a duty, sell cheaper now than before the duty was laid." No persons are more deplorably disappointed at this occurrence than the advocates of the Tariff. Their assertions are entirely falsified. The farmer gets less for his produce, and the manufacturer is failing under the full operation of that blessed panacea, a high Tariff, which was baptized with the entire Whig party standing around as its godfather, with the name of "Protective." That is, it will protect the manufacturer from the low price of his articles caused by the competition of the foreigner, and afford a home market to the produce of the farmer. These assertions have been entirely falsified, and now, such is the shamelessness of some of these Tariff advocates, that they boast of the evidence of their disgrace as affording a refutation of what was never asserted by their opponents.

The expense of developing these Tariff fallacies may yet cost the nation dearly. Large sums of money thrown out of employment, are collecting in all the principal cities. The trade and commerce which this should be the agent to conduct, has consequently ceased to exist. This accumulation will not stop until all that commerce and trade which is to be cut off by the high duties has stopped, and the money which is the agent of its transactions, has reached its owner. Meantime an unnatural state is imparted to many objects and pursuits, and they are [illegible] and blown up above that rank comparatively humble and modest, which they [illegible]latively held among the mass of human puauits and objects, when all were left open to equal and unrestrained traffic. What will the end be?

JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, North-Carolina,

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1843.

Democratic candidate for President of the United States:

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Democratic candidate for Congress in the 2d District,

BURTON CRAIGE,

OF CATAWBA COUNTY.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to its final terumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under the ample folds: on that banner is inscribed FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY, RETRENCHMENT, and a STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*John C. Calhoun.*

☞We observe in the last Raleigh Register, a publication from Col. GAITHER, in relation to his removal from the Mint in this place. We have not room or time this week to reply to this publication as we feel it our duty to do, but shall pay our respects to it next week.

MORE RICH MINES.

By the following letter, it will be seen that some of the good citizens of our neighboring county, are doing prodigies in the gold business. We have always known old Lincoln to be rich in democratic blood of the right sort; and we are glad to see that she is about to prove herself equally rich in the real constitutional currency. But as to our correspondent's assertion, that "Lincoln is beating Mecklenburg for *gold* as well as for CRAIGE," we have only to say—"don't whistle before you're out of the woods," for if we don't come quite up to the usual sweeping majority of our invincible neighbors and fellow-laborers in the good cause, we will come so near it as to astonish even our own friends abroad. Mark that! Mecklenburg is wide awake, and BURTON CRAIGE gaining ground every day. But to the letter:

LINCOLNTON, N. C., June 19, 1843.

MESSRS. EDITORS: On last Wednesday, Messrs. [illegible] 107 dwts., 3½ miles from this place. You will remember that some two or three weeks ago, they found a lump weighing 153 dwts., and a few days before a piece weighing thirty dwts. Since then, they have been finding pieces of various sizes, from 3 to 12½ dwts. They have been working only five hands.

Another vein of great richness has been discovered at King's Mountain.

Lincoln is beating *Mecklenburg* for *gold*, as well as for CRAIGE.

Yours, &c.,
GIBSON.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

We give in another column, the circular of the Democratic State Central Committee, to the democracy of the United States. We think that one of the objects of this address—to ascertain the general sentiment of our party in relation to *the time* of holding a national convention—has already been sufficiently indicated to settle it in favor of May, 1844;—as to the manner of choosing delegates, and voting for candidates, there seems still to be some diversity of sentiment.

As we have no State Central Committee, to answer the call of our Indiana friends, the only course we can see to ascertain the sentiment of our friends in North Carolina on these subjects, is that our democratic cotemporaries in the State give their views in the matter, freely and clearly, and that that expression be taken as the sentiment of our party. If they agree to this, we are free to express our preference for the "Maryland Plan," which has also been chosen by several other States—to wit: That *Delegates be chosen by the people, one for each Congressional District, and two for the State at large, to represent our Electoral vote, and that the Delegates in Convention vote per capita.* What say you, brethren?

PORTRAIT OF WHIGGERY.

How any member of the whig party can face the people, and ask again to be trusted with power, after practicing the vile deceptions of 1840, and their profligate course since, passes our comprehension. We particularly apply these remarks to the two men who have backed out as candidates for Congress in this district, but yet continue the canvass in view of a *contingent* hope. In 1840, Col. Barringer and Gen. Edney both took the field as travelling coon-skin orators—they went from county to county harranguing the people in the most approved slang of that slang-whanging era. They were active in wringing the false charges and the deceptive promises which produced the tremendous, but temporary, revolution of that year, and drove the democratic party from power. And what were those charges and promises, and what have they performed as a party?

They charged that the national treasury was bankrupt, and promised to provide means immediately to replenish it;—they redeemed this promise by passing a law to give away the proceeds of the public lands, and then to gratify Clay and the northern manufacturers, raised the tariff so high, as to make it probibitory, and thus still farther rob the treasury.

They charged that Van Buren had involved the country in a frightful public debt, and promised to provide means for its immediate payment;—they have redeemed this promise by increasing this public debt from $4,500.000 to over $27,000,000.

They charged Van Buren with wasteful extravagance in his administration of the Government, and promised to reduce the expenditures to $16,000,000;—they redeemed this promise, by increasing the expenditures from about $22,000,000 to $25,000,000.

They denounced the issuing of Treasury Notes as both unconstitutional and dangerous, and as soon as they got into power, they immediately issued over *eleven millions* of dollars in their "government shinplasters," as they formerly called them.

They said Van Buren had spent the people's money in furnishing the President's House at Washington in a style of regal splendor too dazzling for common eyes to behold, and yet before they would permit their "log-cabin" President to go into it, they spent $6,000 more to add to its splendor.

They charged that "corruption had become the order of the day," among those in office, that the public offices were too numerous and the salaries too high, and promised to introduce the proper reform and retrenchment;—they have pointed out no corruption, though having the power to do so, if any had existed; they abolished no offices, and reduced no salaries, except about $600 in the salaries of the public gardener, and a poor clerk or messenger or two about the capitol at Washington.

They promised to preserve inviolate the Compromise Act, passed to restore harmony and union between different sections of the country on a deeply agitating subject;—they kept their promise by destroying this Compromise, and the passage of a tariff more protective in its features and more burdensome to the south, than any which had ever before disgraced the legislation of Congress.

They promised to preserve inviolate the faith and credit of the nation, and ruined both, by hawking Government bonds through the markets of Europe and America, begging loans of money, without providing the means of repayment.

They professed great regard for the preservation of the morals of the country, public and private, and for the inviolability of contracts;—they passed a bankrupt law by which all contracts could easily be rendered void and honest debts evaded, and struck a fatal blow at the morals of the country, by holding out inducements to men to commit fraud and perjury.

They charged Van Buren with holding in his hands both the sword and purse of the nation;—and as soon as they got into power, repealed the only law in existence to regulate the safe-keeping and disbursement of the public money, and have left it to this day entirely in the hands of the President, and under his sole control and management.

They said, the democrats cared nothing for the people, and would pass no laws for their relief from the hard times; but just put *them* in power and a perfect political millenium would instantly [illegible] all the country—all debts should be paid, and [illegible] borer of every degree should sport his two dollars a day and feast on roast beef in abundace every day. The country took them at their word, and what has been the result? Let a deceived people draw the gloomy picture.

This is a true portrait of the whig party—of the men who now come forward and ask the people to again invest them with power! They promised freely, were trusted, and have shamefully trampled in the dust all their promises, and brought ruin, distress and disgrace on the country:—*that was their fault.* If they are ever enabled to play off the same game a second time, it will be *the people's fault.*

What we have here said, the people *know to be the truth*; and we therefore call upon them as patriots and republicans, who love public virtue and their country's liberties, to turn their backs upon this faithless and unprincipled federal whig party;—trust its leaders no longer, but rally under the democratic banner borne by the gallant and talented CRAIGE, and help to swell the noble triumph of free principles, which is shortly to redeem us from federalism, from national ruin and disgrace.

A NATIONAL BANK.

The chief hobby upon which the federal nominee for Congress in this district hopes to ride into the national legislature, is a National Bank. This nominee may be Col. Barringer, Gen. Edney, or some other federalist, but the main issue will be the same. In all the discussions we have heard, Col. Barringer advocates just such a Bank as the old concern which exploded at Philadelphia in 1838, ruining all within its reach. But to gloss over the disastrous failure of this Bank, and cloak its villanies, the Colonel coolly tells the people that when it failed, it had only a State charter, and therefore could not be called a National Bank. This, then, is admitting that the Bank had no real capital, and that it was the mere scrip of paper on which the charter was printed which gave it strength and vitality. Is this the sort of Bank the Whigs want—based entirely upon "generous confidence," and no capital. But the Colonel, in this as in most of his arguments, is trying to deceive the people. We quote from a well-written review of the history of this Bank which lately appeared in the Southern Quarterly Review, the following passage, which sets the matter in its true light. Speaking of the struggles the Bank made to get a renewal of its charter from Congress, and its failure in this object, the reviewer says:

"In the mean time, the original charter of the bank, from Congress, had expired on the 3d of March, 1836, by its own limitation; but a new charter had been procured from the legislature of Pennsylvania, for thirty years longer, under the plausible pretext of a law to repeal the state taxes on all real and personal property, and to provide a system of internal improvements throughout the State. As soon as this law, granting the most ample privileges to the corporation, had been passed, the whole property held under the charter from Congress, was transferred formally to the new corporation, without specification, or without even balancing the accounts kept with the former. All the affairs of the bank were managed precisely as though no change of corporation had occurred."

See what deception was practiced in the granting this charter: Afraid to say—We charter this Bank: the legislature, (a large number of the members having been bribed) granted the charter "under the plausible pretext of *a law to repeal the State taxes on all real and personal property*," &c. This was to deceive the people. And then the Bank continued its operations, and the "whole property held under the charter from Congress was formally transferred, without specification, or *without balancing the accounts kept under the old charter.*" Surely, then, it cannot be said the Bank was less strong than before. We have no doubt it was as strong, and that had the national charter continued, its insolvency would have come upon the country with ten-fold more disastrous consequences than it did. It was not altogether the management of that Bank (bad as that was) which produced its ruin;—it was the natural and inevitable results of the paper-money system. Charter another and it will go in the very same way. But listen further to this reviewer:

"On reviewing the course of this Bank, from its commencement to the close of its career, is it not wonderful that any practical man can maintain the utility and expediency of such a bank, putting all other considerations out of the question? Instead of regulating the currency, and equalizing the exchanges, it has evidently done more to disturb the fair and honest exchange of equivalent values, and to disorder the commercial intercourse between the different sections of the country, than all the other banks together—profligate as the management of some of them has been. So long as the State banks remain under the sole management of debtors, whether states or individuals, whose immediate interest it is to get rid of their honest debts, by depreciating the ordinary currency, to enable them to pay nominal values at the cheapest possible rates, they will continue to be, not only a grievous evil in themselves, but far more grievous from their demoralizing influence upon the transactions of the whole community. The managers of these banks must have discovered, before this time, that all their endeavours to sustain the speculative prices of 1836, by the redundant circulation which produced them, in the hope that property might be sold without sacrifices, is a vain and furtile attempt. The abominable legislation of those States which have encouraged this course, has produced the inevitable fruits of dishonest policy, until their citizens are, probably fully satisfied with the ruinous consequences. We regard the State banks, with all their imperfections, if conducted under efficient sanctions to preserve the equivalency of their currency with specie, to be infinitely less injurious to the industrious and producing interest,—which, after all, must bear the expense of paper money experiments, from their earnings,—than any Bank of the United States, invested with the power of manufacturing and lending its own currency at pleasure. No candid person can contemplate the measures of the late Bank of the United States, without being fully satisfied, that most of the mistakes and misfortunes of the State banks have grown out of the mis-management of the Bank of the United States. Nor has its disastrous influence been restricted to banks alone. The present financial condition of Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan [illegible] most of which are [illegible] real wealth and pro[illegible]ded, by any reflecti[illegible] present embarrass[illegible] to the seductions [illegible] ity of their citiz[illegible] the designs we have [illegible]

Are not these sole[illegible] regulation of the [illegible] the people want? In [illegible] tention of our thercmants to the [illegible] ing extracts—indeed they deeply interest all [illegible] of our citizens:

"We cannot close these suggestions upon the practical effect of the operations of the late Bank, without expressing our sympathy for the unfortunate position in the eyes of the impartial world, in which large numbers of our leading mercantile men have placed themselves, not merely by supporting proceedings so destructive to commercial stability, and the security of property, but by their strenuous exertions to procure the organizatson of a similar corporation, with even more extensive powers for mischievous purposes. Are these men, many of whom are highly gifted and respected, so ignorant of the first rudiments of their own profession, as not to comprehend the inevitable consequences of entrusting the control of the commercial movement of the whole nation to half a dozen speculators and politicians? Have they so willingly observed and cheerfully upheld the proceedings of the late Bank, as to desire to see them re-enacted on a larger scale?—Does the system which may enable one merchant out of a thousand to realize an overgrown fortune, while it destroys the nine hundred and ninety-nine, offer adequate inducements to the whole mercantile profession, to throw away the reasonable assurance of moderate and general prosperity, under the confident belief that each individual will secure for himself the thousandth chance? These are not the principles on which the commerce of a great, enterprising and laborious people can be successfully carried on. When politicians happen to be demagogues, they may endeavour to attain power, by holding out the delusions of wealth to be acquired through such channels. The late Bank was able, at various periods of existence, to convulse the whole community by such means. The fulsome adulation upon its President, both by politicians and merchants—the one to obtain the co operation of the bank in their pursuit of power, and the other to procure the means of wealth,—were sufficient to turn the head of any mortal man. We can perceive no good reason, at this time, for charging on him, personally, the vices inseparable from the system of currency of which he was so long the acknowledged head and absolute dictator among us. Stimulated with the hope of enlarging and perpetuating its power over the people, the bank was exhausted by the unscrupulous exertions of its managers. It lingered three or four years after it was abandoned by Mr. Biddle, the victim of one quack experiment after another, to prolong its existence, by inducing other banks and financiers to support its credit and conceal its internal rottenness, until, at last, it voluntarily gave up all the business with twenty-five years of its charter from Pennsylvania unexpired. Such is the end of ill-gotten and abused arbitrary power. Its corrupt carcass now taints the moral atmosphere of the nation. Not only the thousands upon thousands, who have been ruined by its management, have abundant grounds for regret, that such a nuisance ever existed, but its very appellation brings daily reproach upon the American name, in every quarter of the globe.

The celebration of the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument, took place at the Monument near Boston on the 17th instant. There was an immense concourse of people present, estimated at 300,000—among them President Tyler and his suite. The oration of Mr. WEBSTER is said to have been one of the most splendid efforts of his great mind, and from reading a portion of it, we think the eulogue not undeserved.

The Bank of Cape Fear has made preparations to establish a Branch at Ashville, Buncombe county. We predict that the people of that region of our State will have cause to regret the day this Branch is established among them, notwithstanding the good advice given them on the subject by the Messenger.

Never in the history of the Democratic party, has there been a more important era than the present. Never has there been a more urgent demand for unity of feeling, and concert of action. The opposition arrayed on the side of the Federalists, is doubly strong, from the fact that they now hold their power by the most uncertain tenure, and are forced to the most violent exertion, by the fear of political prostration and ruin. All the intrigue and chicanery—the political jugglery and legerdemain, which have always characterized the Federal party, under whatever name they have rallied, will be combined and brought to bear upon the ensuing Presidential election. Add to this the great efforts, which are daily made in the most powerful and influential sections of our country, to rear a third party; and we can then judge of the resistance, which the Democracy will be forced to overcome, in the next great contest. We do not believe, that the Republican party is now weaker than it has heretofore been; on the contrary it never was stronger, in point of numbers, talents and influence, and in that stirring enthusiasm which its principles are so well calculated to produce. But our great motto "principles not men" should be ever kept in view, and animate the feelings, and regulate the conduct of every true Democrat. In the heat of sectional prejudice, or under the influence of local interest, a man may sometimes forget principles, in his administration of a particular candidate for popular favor. However natural and just this partiality may be, yet if indulged beyond certain bounds, it resolves itself into an actual departure from principle. It promotes discord, arrays sectional feelings, and destroys that union *in* our party, which can alone ensure success.

Who then, under these circumstances, with such facts staring him in the face, would prove recreant to his principles, and endeavor to promote a spirit of discord. Who would sacrifice to personal or sectional preferences, the best interests of his country. No true Democrat can be actuated by such sentiments. We have a great contest to wage; we are called upon by every motive to duty and patriotism, to put a stop to Federal misrule, and crush that power, which has so long blighted the fairest prospects of our country. It is a struggle for great principles, and not for men, for constitutional rights and liberty, and not for the aggrandizement, of this or that individual. And after the enormities of federalism have been so glaringly displayed in the history of the last few years; after the minds of the people have been fully awakened, and they are preparing again to rally around the republican banner, can any one be so lost to a sense of duty, as to fan the flame of discord, and mar the bright [illegible] ?

[redacted]CT BRIGHTENS!

[illegible]*d, Democrats!*

[illegible]s district, we hear the most [illegible]r. CRAIGE'S prospects. The [illegible] manner in which the whigs [illegible]e canvass, have disgusted a large [illegible]n party, and a great many are renouncing their old party association, and declaring their determination to vote for CRAIGE. The manner in which Mr. C. has conducted the canvass, and the ability and zeal with which he has defended the cause of democracy, have opened the eyes of not a few who have hitherto acted with the whigs, and enlisted them under the democratic banner. Our party in all parts of the district [illegible] in the very best spirits, while our opponents, [illegible] split up and wrangling about n en, are dejected and chap-fallen. This was plainly to be seen in this place last Saturday. The village leaders had called a meeting for this Captain's beat to appoint a delegate to the 4th of July Convention; when the time came, and the vote was taken to instruct the delegate for whom he should vote, EIGHTEEN rose for Barringer, and NONE for poor Edney; and three of this eighteen were whigs from adjoining Captain's beats, and most of the others in some way related to Col. Barringer, (including our village Postmaster, who was present to advance the cause of Barringer and Clay.) In fact, we understand the delegate himself is a relation of Col. Barringer's. So, Gen. Edney can now see what fifteen village whigs in Charlotte think of him.

These things are all encouraging to the friends of the good cause. We say, then, to the friends of CRAIGE and FREE PRINCIPLES, "heads up!" our cause is prospering: and if we all do our duty, a brilliant triumph awaits us in August.

☞ It is almost ridiculous to argue the paternity of the bankrupt law passed by the late whig Congress. Yet, notwithstanding it was authoritatively proclaimed one of the great whig measures for the relief of the country, that it was boasted of as such by prominent leaders of that party before and after its passage, Col. Barringer has the affrontery to insult the public intelligence, by saying it was "no party question." He knows the law is unpopular, and wishes to dodge the responsibility of its paternity. But hear the New Yord *Tribune*, the great organ of Clay whiggery in New York. About the time the last Congress met, that paper had this paragraph:

"*Repeal of the Bankrupt Law.*—We remark with sorrow the efforts making in Congress for a precipitate and absolute Repeal of the General Bankrupt Law, under circumstances which render the success of those efforts highly probable."

Now, if Col. B. can point out a single democratic paper in the whole United States, that came out thus strong in defence of this odious law, we will acquit him of any blame for its passage.

"*You have deceived us once; but can't come it again.*"—In the contest in Connecticut last Spring, the above was the motto of a large number of voters who acted with the whigs in 1840, but who had quit that deceptive party, and again united with the democrats, the real friends of the country. We have no doubt this same motto will be considered appropriate by many in this region of country, who, when they go to the ballot-box in August, will say to Col. Barringer, or Gen. Edney, or whoever else may be the federal whig candidate—"*You deceived us once, but you can't come it again.*"

☞ *Partizan meanness and desperation.*—With all its high-sounding claims to fairness and dignity, there is no paper of our acquaintance which stoops to so many and so mean political tricks as the *Raleigh Register*. Anything, however false and despicable, which the editor thinks will serve the bad cause of federalism, is eagerly caught up and published in his paper. In the last Register, is a communication, purporting to be from a Van Buren Democrat, abusing the Calhoun men of our State in the coarsest terms, and calling on the "real democrats" to take the alarm, or the party will soon be swallowed up by Nullification. And, by dating this communication from "Caswell," the impression is attempted to be conveyed, that it was written by the Hon. Bedford Brown. We pronounce the whole thing a vile forgery, and a base attempt of the enemy to sow discord in our ranks. If it were written by a democrat, why did he not send it to the *Standard*, or the *North Carolinian*, or some other of the democratic papers in the State which are totally uncommitted for any candidate for President? By doing this, the dastardly federal author would have been exposed. The assertion in this communication, that Mr. CRAIGE had himself palmed upon our party in 1840, as Elector, is a vile falsehood; for, for some time previous to, and at the time Mr. C's name was placed on the electoral ticket, he was out of the State. But we only notice this communication to put our party on their guard, against the insidious attempts of the enemy to sow discord in our ranks. This is their only chance of defeating us, and therefore we cannot too closely watch their movements We recognize no difference between a Van Buren and a Calhoun democrat—we take all by the hand who go for DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

EXCHANGES.

The advocates of a National Bank, have always contended, that such an institution is necessary for the purposes of commerce and the regulation of the exchanges. It has been proclaimed through the length and breadth of our State, by every federal candidate for office, that the monetary interests of our country can never be brought back to a sound and healthy state, without the aid of a Bank. Ask a true genuine whig, what is the reason of hard times after your promises to better them; he will answer, President Tyler vetoed the bank bills; if these bills had been passed, commercial and individual prosperity would have been the result. There are a few facts connected with this subject, (and they are recorded too.) that speak volumes. We can safely recommend them to our whig friends, and only beg that they may be stored away in their memories. The Courier and Enquirer, about as strong and bitter a whig paper as any of the party could desire, gives a list of exchanges, and sums up with this remark: "More than twenty millions of specie has arrived in this country since the 1st of January last; while two per cent. discount is the greatest difference in exchanges between New York and New Orleans." Now we should like to know if exchanges were ever in a better condition during the existence of the U. S. Bank. If the people would only examine this subject, and pick up the facts that occasionally drop from our political opponents, the long winded arguments about exchanges, and the beauty and convenience of travelling with U. S. money in one's pocket—would cease to produce any effect.

Ireland.—The affairs of oppressed Ireland, are now exciting a deep interest in this country. It will be recollected, sir Robert Peel some time since stated in the British Parliament, that unless the Irish ceased their agitations for a repeal of the legislative union between England and Ireland, they should be silenced by the bayonet. This only increased the excitement in Ireland, and started afresh the same feeling in this country. Immense repeal meetings have been held in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other large cities, and large sums raised to aid the repealers in Ireland. Several persons publicly pledged themselves, that in case Sir. Robert should attempt to carry his threat into execution, to pay each one thousand dollars to raise men and arms to aid Ireland. We rejoice to see this manifestation of real sympathy for oppressed Ireland, and would rejoice still more to see her free from British tyranny.

A BRAGGART PUNISHED.

The few persons who listened to the senseless braying of Gen. Edney after his review at Stevenses, in Union, will recollect that he proclaimed any man who said he went to Washington to ask office of Harrison, "a liar and a coward." We understand, that in a speech at Catawba Court, he made the same assertion; and although Mr. CRAIGE had never made the charge against Edney, but thinking it a good opportunity to expose a vain braggart, he called upon a highly respectable gentleman present, to say if Gen. Edney did not in 1840 come to him with a petition, and ask him to sign it, which petition recommended Edney to Harrison for an office. "Yes he did," was the reply. "Did you sign it?" asked Craige. "No; I told him I thought he was unfit to fill any office in the gift of the President, and therefore would not sign his petition." Who could after such an exposure, have the hardness of heart to lash with any severity such a poor creature? Edney says he did not go to Washington to beg office! Why, that he did, was well knew to almost every man, woman and child in the District.

The largest Steamboat in the world engaged in river navigation, was recently launched at New York, by the proprietors of the "People's Line."—It is 325 feet long, 9 feet 9 inches deep, and 31 feet 6 inches wide, measuring one thousand and fifty tons.

The Hon. *Barker Barnell*, member of the last, and member elect to the next Congress from Massachusetts, died of consumption at Washington on the 15th instant.

On the 19th instant, Gen. SAUNDERS and Mr. MILLER, the candidates for Congress in the Raleigh district, had a discussion at Raleigh. After an eloquent review of the debate, the *Standard* thus concludes:—"It was a proud day for the Democracy and for their long-tried and gallant champion, Gen. Saunders. He *riddled* Mr. Miller upon every question; and liking Mr. M., as we do, personally, we were really sorry for him. His political friends also, felt for him deeply; but they must blame themselves for making him the advocate of so bad a cause. Throughout the entire Democracy present there was but opinion, and that was, that Gen. S. had put an *extinguisher* upon him, and that the party would rally to his support as one man. Even so let the Democratic banner flash its unfading folds in triumph, when the hour for final action shall arrive.

Important Decision.—The Court of Appeals of Virginia and the Supreme Court of New York, have both decided, that aliens cannot obtain their discharge from the army of the United States during the term of their enlistment, upon the grounds of their alienage. It is said that about four hundred men have been discharged from the army the past year, by suing for their dismission on this plea; and so numerous were these applications becoming, that a case was carried up from the inferior Courts to each of the Courts above-mentioned, and there dicided as we have stated.

Dr. JAMES HAGAN, the talented editor of the Vicksburg (Missp.) *Sentinel*, was killed by a pistol shot in a street fight with a Mr. Adams, on the 7th instant.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, June 10.

President Tyler arrived at the Navy Yard of this city, in the steamboat Ohio, at about half past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was accompanied by his son Robert Tyler, and the committee appointed for the purpose, headed by Judge King. As the steamboat passed up the river, cannons were discharged at various points from the shore, and a National Salute was fired on the approach of the Ohio at the Navy Yard. The yard was open to the public, and was crowded by all classes and grades. The military were stationed outside, and extended up Front street as far as Queen.

On landing, the President was received in form by the officers of the Yard. He was also met by Messrs. Hay, Rush, Swift, Whistler and Graves, as a committee of reception, who discharged their duties with due propriety. The President then delivered an address near the foot of the shears, which was listened to with attention by an immense concourse. He was then conducted to the room of the Commandant, when the procession organized, and after the lapse of about half an hour, moved off on the route designated. A large number of spectators lined the streets and windows, and the bustle was very general for a time.

A pioneer trumpeter came first, then Gen. Cadwalader and Staff, and a large body of military, preceded by an excellent band. The military display was quite imposing. The officers and men looked well. Several companies from the neighbouring counties were in attendance, and also a body of country troops on horseback.

There were about twenty barouches, carriages and cabs in the procession, and 20 or 30 citizens closed the *cortege* on horseback. There was little or no enthusiasm, considering the vast number of persons in the streets and windows as spectators.

Gov. Porter, Robert Tyler and Judge King rode in the same barouche with the President, who is accompanied by Mr. Wickliffe, Postmaster General, and Judge Porter, Secretary of War. A correspondent, who says he counted them, states that about 800 in all formed the military part of the procession, while the civic was composed of less than one hundred. The whole affair terminated at half past five; and soon after, the crowd which assembled before the hotel, dispersed—before which, however, the President appeared in the balcony, was cheered, bowed, and retired.

The Oregon Territory.—We have received from Cincinnati a circular in relation to the occupation of the Oregon Territory, which we deem so important, as being expressive of the views of the West on the subject, that we give it entire:

[CIRCULAR.]

CINCINNATI, May 22, 1843.

Dear Sir: It having been determined to hold a convention at this place on the 3d, 4th and 5th days of July next, to urge upon Congress the *immediate occupation* of the Oregon Territory by the arms and laws of the republic, and to adopt such measures as may seem most conducive to its immediate and effectual occupation, whether the government acts or not in the matter. We most respectfully request your attendance at the convention, or such an expression of your views upon the subject as you may deem most expedient.

It will be proposed to base the action of the convention on Mr. Monroe's declaration of 1823: "That the American continents are not to be considered subject to colonization by any European powers," and that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their systems to any portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety.

Believeing that such will be the surest course for the interest and honor of the Republic, and the greatness, peace and safety of the West, we hope for your attendance, or at least your concurrence in the objects of the convention, and the surest means for their attainment. Very respectfully,

T. Worthington,	P. H. Olmsted,
D. T. Dinsey,	Wm. Burke,
W. D. Hubbard,	Thomas McGuire,
W. Parry,	N. B. Kelley,
E. D. Mansfield,	Jacob Flinn,
S. Medary,	Joseph Leiby,

Oregon General Com. of Ohio.

We are desired by certain members of the General Committee to announce that Professor E. D. Mansfield, of Cincinnati, has complied with a request to read before the Oregon Convention of July, 1843, a history of Mr. Monroe's declaration of 1823: "that the American continents were not to be considered subjects of colonization by any European powers," and of the circumstances under which it was made; also to indicate and define its proper application and extension, and set forth each vindication of the principle involved as is afforded by the laws of nature, of nations and of necessity.

A Reading People.—The Columbia (S.C.) Planter says, in St. Helena parish, in Beaufort district, there are not more than a hundred and eight voters, and but one post office, (in the town of Beaufort,) at which the mail is received tri-weekly, and yet at that post-office there are delivered yearly twenty-two thousand newspapers, (exclusively, we suppose, of periodicals,) which would make an average of two and a third weekly papers to every voter in the prish. We doubt whether any other district or parish in the country can say as much, especially when we add (which we can do from some personal knowledge on the subject) that Beaufort has one of the best newspaper-paying populations we know.

Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM YUCATAN.

In the New Orleans papers which reached us last night, we have advices from Campeachy to the 2d instant.

The news is, that an armistice has been concluded between the Yucatan Government and General Ampudia, and that commissioners are to be despatched to Mexico to agree upon the basis of a general peace. The particulars are thus stated in the New Orleans Courier:

We are informed by Captain Jefferson of the schooner Washington, from Campeachy in six days that on the 1st of June propositions for a cessation of hostilities and for a permanent peace between Mexico and her revolted confederate had been offered, and were under the consideration of the Government of Yucatan. It was proposed by Ampudia, commander of the Mexican forces, that he should be allowed to evacuate, without molestation, the Yucatanese territory; that the Goverment of Yucatan should appoint two commissioners on the part of Mexico; and that these commissioners should agree on the basis of an arrangement for the accommodation of all differences between the contending parties. It was said that this proposition was made under the direction of Santa Anna. The Yucatanese seemed to be well pleased with this arrangement and ready to enter into it. Some persons were under the impression that this offer of peace was only a feint on the part of Ampudia; and that his object was to gain time to retreat to Lerma, where it was supposed he would be able to effect the debarcation of his troops. Their opinion was based on the critical position in which he found himself placed. Eight hundred of the Yucatan troops had arrived from Merida, and the balance—making a total of three thousand—were on their way. He would inevitably be surrounded, and hence his motive for making the offer, which he did not intend to carry out in good faith if he could possibly avoid it.

Commodore Moore was ready for action: the injury (according to the information obtained by Captain Jefferson) suffered by the Texan vessels in the late action with the steamers was but trifling. He had an excellent crew, and they were quite sanguine of victory. It was his intention to have given the enemy chase on the 3d, but on account of the negotiations pending he had forborne doing so.

By the *Washington* we have received Campeachy papers to the 1st instant. They represent that, on the succeeding day after the occupation of the trenches of San Roman, Gen. Ampudia had addressed to the Yucatecos a proclamation, asking them to return to the paths of duty. This document appears in the *Independent* of Merida, on the 23d of May, and seems to have excited only the ridicule and contempt of the inhabitants.

During the nights of the 18th, and 19th, and the morning of the 19th, the Mexicans stationed on the heights had kept up a regular and incessant firing and bombardment of the Yucatecos camp of Santa Anna. They had directed towards the Yucatecos vessels the fire of a 24 pounder, placed in the entrenchments near San Roman. The artillery of the insurgents had not ceased to return the firing upon the ramparts and fort of St. Charles. The Yucatecos acknowledge one man killed and five wounded.

It is stated that the Mexican Colonel (Munos) who had been sent on an express with propositions from Yucatan, had been stopped on his way on the route to Vera Cruz by a gang of robbers, who despoiled him of his papers, and everything else of any value they found in the diligence. Santa Anna had ordered him to return, in order to get another copy of the propositions which had been proffered on the part of Yucatan. Munos had returned to the Mexican camp. This accident, as it may naturally be supposed, will considerably retard the progress of negotiations.

ÆRIAL VOYAGE TO THE OLD WORLD.

Mr. JOHN WISE, Æronaut, gives notice through the Lancaster Intelligencer, in an article over his own signature, that in the summer of 1844 he shall make an ærial voyage across the Atlantic ocean.—He says:

"Having from a long experience in ærostatics been convinced that a regular current of air is blowing at all times, from W. to E., with a velocity of from 20 to 40 miles per hour, according to its height from the earth; and having discovered a composition which will render silk or muslin impervious to hydrogen gas, so that a balloon may be kept afloat for many weeks, I feel confident with these advantages, that a trip across the Atlantic will not be attended with as much real danger as by the common mode of transition."

His balloon is to be 100 feet in diameter, giving a nett ascending power of twenty-five thousand pounds. A sea-worthy boat is to be used for the car, which is to be depended on, in case of need—the crew of which is to consist of an æronaut, a navigator and a scientific landsman.

"Irish Repeal" is creating a great excitement in New-York. At a meeting on Tuesday evening last, a Mr. E. A. Casserly read the following announcement:

"In the event of Sir Robert Peel's fulfilling his threat of sending troops into Ireland, to put down the repeal movement at the point of the bayonet, on demand I promise to pay one thousand dollars to aid in organizing an army of 20,000 men to invade the Canadas."

JOHN MULLEN.

New-York, June 6, 1843."

Whereupon, says the Journal of Commerce, the whole assembly sprang to its feet, and indulged for full ten minutes, in howling and other extravagant demonstrations of applause. Mr. Casserly then added that there were in the room one hundred other gentlemen pledged to deposit each a similar sum of one thousand dollars!, in the event of bloodsned in Ireland.

Caught a Tartar.—There was a funny scene, a day or two ago, at one of those mock auction establishments which are suffered to exist in New York city. A clergyman from Illinois, gigantic in stature and of powerful muscle, was "done" in the usual style with a lot of jewelry, his bill amounting to $90, instead of about $5, as he expected. He was invited into a back room to settle, where eight or ten bullies were in attendence for the purpose of cowing him down. They only raised his reverence's dander, and he gave them as neat a flogging all round as heart could wish. He then pocketed some of the purchased *bijouterie*, and marched out, telling the swindling rascals to get their money the best way they could.—*Ib.*

MISSISSIPPI.

The Governor of the State of Mississippi has issued a Proclamation requiring the Legislature of that State to convene in extraordinary session on Monday, the 10th day of July next. "Various important matters," the Governor says, "claim the attention of the People's Representatives." The laying off the State into four Congressional districts, in accordance with the late law of Congress, is supposed to be one of the important matters referred to.

Pay the Printer!—We perceive that Geu. B. M EDNEY, of North Carolina, is a candidate for Congress. We don't think it would injure the propects of the General, in the slightest degree, if he would pay us our bill for subscription, for which we have frequently and politely dunned him for the last two years.—*Columbia Southern Chronicle.*

SUPREME COURT.

The Court met on Monday last—Present, Chief Justice *Ruffin* and Judge *Daniel*. We are sorry to learn that Judge *Gaston* is temporarily detained at home, by an injury received in being thrown from his carriage.

On Tuesday, twenty-one gentlemen were examined as applicants for Licence to practise the Law in the County Courts of the State, of whom were the following:

William A. Burton, Catawba County,
James A. Wilson, Burnsville, Yancy County,
Archibald H. Caldwell, Salisbury, Rowan Co.,
John Y. Hicks, Franklin, Macon County,
Rufus Barringer, Cabarrus County,

And the following gentlemen have been admitted to Superior Court practice, viz:

John W. Ellis, Salisbury,
John F. Hoke, Lincolnton,
Harvey A. Miller, Rutherfordton,
V. A. McBee, Lincolton.

SUPREME COURT.

The following gentlemen have been admitted to Superior Court practice, since our last.

James A. Long, of Lexington,
Thomas H. Spruill, Oxford,
Fred. C. Hill, Wilmington,
W. A. Whitfield, Goldsboro',
Kenelin H. Lewis, Tarboro',
L. Q. Sharpe, Statesville.

And the following gentlemen to County Court practice:

Thomas Sparrow, Jr. Newbern,
James W. Lancaster, Engecomb.

New Hampshire.—The Democratic State Convention met on Thursday, and organized by electing the Hon. Levi Woodbury, President. Hon. H. Hubbard was chosen a delegate at large to the National Convention, and the selecting of five others was referred to the counsellor conventions, as previously practised in that State. The question of nominating, subject to the decision of the National Convention, Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, excited considerably debate, involving the policy of the nomination by the State Convention of any candidate, but admitting that Van Buren is the choice of the Democracy of New Hampshire.

VIOLENT HAIL STORM.

One of the most destructive Hail Storms, ever occurring in this region, was experienced in this County, and perhaps the neighboring ones, on Saturday last. Fortunately, its effects did not extend over a belt of country, more than two or three miles wide, but within the range of its influence, it produced total desolation. The Corn, Wheat, Oats, &c., were beaten flat to the earth, and so crushed to fragments, as totally to destroy them, while many of the Forest-trees, we learn, were left as bare of leaves as at mid-winter.

Money Matters in New York.—The express says—"The rate of interest has never been as low as it is at present. Large batches of paper have been taken at 3½ per cent., and 4 has been quite a common rate. Most of the banks taken paper at 5 per cent. per annum. Idle capital, to an enormous extent, has concentrated here. It is so difficult to invest in any species of property, so as to make a profit, that there is very little disposition to operate.—Produce and merchandise of all kinds are so low, that half the amount of money will purchase as much produce as double the sum would a few years since."

The Tomato.—Thomas Jefferson Randolph, the protege of Jefferson, in an address before the Agricultural Society of Albemarle county, Virginia, lately delivered, stated that Mr. Jefferson could recollect when the tomato was cultivated as an ornament to the flower gardens, called love-apples, and deemed poisonous. It was eaten by but one individual, a resident of Williamsburg, a foreigner, whose peculiar constitution, or formation of whose stomach, was supposed to resist its deleterious effects.

Gold Again.—The Ashville, (N. C.) Messenger, says, the gold mines lately discovered in Haywood and Macon counties are like to prove the richest yet discovered in the State. Some of them, it understood, yield from three to five dollars, per diem to each hand employed.

☞ LITERARY.

JAMES W. OSBORNE, Esq., of Charlotte, N. Carolina, has accepted an invitation to deliver the next Annual Address before the two Literary Societies of Davidson College, at the commencement on the 27th of July next. By order of the Philanthropic Society.

June 27, 1843.

Charlotte Female Academy.

MRS. HUTCHISON begs leave to inform her friends and the patrons of this Institution, that the present Session will close on the 24th of July, but without any public Examination.

Circumstances calling her immediately to New York, she would respectfully urge all indebted to the Institution, to settle their bills before the close of the Session.

N. B. The exercises of the Academy will, with leave of Providence, be resumed early in October.

June 27th, 1843. 17::::2w.

Take Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned, by note or book account, must call and make settlement previous to the ensuing July County Court, or they may count on paying cost.

S. P. ALEXANDER.

June 27, 1843.

Daguerreotype Likenesses.

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Charlotte, that he has taken a room at Mr. *Robertson's Hotel*, where he is prepared to take *Miniatures*, by means of the above beautiful Art. Persons who wish to have their *Likenesses* taken in the most accurate manner, and very cheap, would do well to call without delay, as the subscriber will remain but a few days. Specimens of the Art can be seen by calling at the Charlotte Hotel.

I. B. ALEXANDER.

June 5th, 1843. 13::::r

For Sale, Cheap.

CALICOES of various qualities and neatest patterns; Muslins, Ribbons, &c.;
Best Rio Coffee;
Iron, assorted, and best quality,
and various other articles, on hand and for sale low, by

R. R. TAYLOR.

June 20, 1843. 16::::1y

MEDICAL.

DR. LAFAYETTE CALDWELL,

HAVING located himself at the store of Messrs. Grier & Houston, in Providence Settlement, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of that section of country. He will give his most assiduous attention to all cases confided to his skill; and his charges shall be regulated by the pecuniary state of the times. He will at all times have the benefit of the advice and assistance of his brother, Dr. P. C. CALDWELL, in all difficult cases, without additional charge to patients.

April 11, 1843. 10::::

AGRICULTURE.

TREATMENT OF COWS—BUTTER MAKING.

Change of Pasture.—To insure the production of the largest quantity of butter, a frequent change of pasture is required. A farm should be so fenced that the cows can be changed into a very different lot every four or five days.

Salting.—A constant and full supply of salt should lie before our cows in some secure place. They will eat moderately what they require. If only occasionally furnished, they often take it in quantities so large, as to act medicinally to their injury. It corrects almost any bad quality of the milk, arising from the eating of aromatic or bitter herbs, and also much of the natural animal odor, that frequently impairs the sweetness of butter.

Driving—kind treatment.—Many a faithful cow has been seriously injured by a careless boy driving her furiously to and from the pasture. All harsh treatment of any kind, (as scolding, striking, kicking, &c.) is detrimental. I have known many cows, rendered worthless from those causes. The utmost kindness and gentleness of manner must be shown on the part of those who manage our stock.

Milking.—This process should be done systematically, at regular periods of the day. Sunrise and sunset are perhaps the best periods; for immediately after the one, and before the other, cows in hot weather feed to the best advantage. They are so much creatures of habit that the milker should be changed as rarely as possible. A stranger is always regarded as an unwelcome visitor, by a milch cow.

Cleanliness with the utensils.—The pans, pails, strainers, bowls, churn, and implement employed in butter making, must not only be well washed, but they must be thoroughly scalded with boiling hot water, and be perfectly dried afterwards, either in the sun or before the fire. This must be repeated every time they are used. Merely pouring boiling water upon them when loaded with sour milk or cream, will only serve to scald in the bad flavor, if I may use the expression. Wash them at first, and then scald them thoroughly, if you would have sweet butter.

There are certain filthy practices which slatterns fall into, that should be corrected; such as wetting the cow's teats with milk, and permitting it to drop into the pail; milking in the morning without washing their hands, &c.

Milk house and Buttery.—In hot weather a good spring house is necessary for the making of butter. It must be constructed of either brick or stone, and in no instance of wood, as that article never fails, in such a situation, to become mouldy, and impair the flavor of butter. It must be built so that it can be thoroughly ventilated. A window should be placed on the north, east and west sides, which must be furnished on the outside with wire gauze-screens, and on the inside with tight shutters. During the day, the shutters must be closed, and at night must be raised.

A spring may be dispensed with—and it is even problematical whether it does not, upon the whole, do as much injury by imparting dampness, as it does good by lowering the temperature. A well constructed house without the spring, will answer the purpose. It should be shaded with trees or arbors of grape vines. All mouldy and decaying wood work, boards, boxes, &c., must be kept out of it; also all foreign substances, as meats, fish and vegetables. The air of my spring house was ruined for a week or more, merely by placing in it a few mackerel.

Skimming the Milk.—In hot weather the milk may be allowed to curdle before this operation is performed, but if it be delayed any longer, a thin, watery fluid will form between the milk and the cream, after which the good qualities are inevitably destroyed. It is necessary, in midsummer, to skim the milk every morning and night. This point must receive the strictest attention. Neglect of it often gives a streaked or mottled appearance to butter, as well as impairs its flavor.

Cream.—As soon as it is collected, it should be placed in a stone crock, which should either be hung into a well, or set up to the brim in the spring within the milk house.

Churning.—This operation must be resorted to as soon as a supply of cream is obtained, and in hot weather cannot safely be delayed beyond the third day.

A variety of patent churns have been palmed upon the public, none of which, we believe, is to be preferred to the old fashioned upright dasher, or barrel.

Working of Butter.—This must be repeated until every drop of the buttermilk is expelled; twice or three times will be necessary, nor must it be delayed too long, till a change begins to take place in the remaining buttermilk, as that will impair the flavor of the butter, which no subsequent treatment can restore.

Salting.—The salt should be added at the commencement of the first working. Much of our western butter is injured by the employment of the common New York salt. The finest *ground* articles should be used. It can now be obtained in sacks, of our merchants, at a reasonable price.

Cleaveland Herald.

From the Farmer's Register.

THE FARMER'S REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES.

"*Sell more than you buy.*"

Institute a right system of economy, and live, to use a familiar saying, "within ourselves." Dispense with silk and broadcloth—with tea and coffee—and substitute for them the fabrics of your own households; and for the other, the simple, but nutricious diet, milk.

Improve your lands and your cultivation, cultivate no more land than is rich enough to give back a profit upon the labor of cultivation. Make all the manure you can. Carry into your farm yards corn stalks, weeds, leaves, and every thing that is convertible into manure. Sprinkle over this litter, when first spread over the yard, some lime or plaster, if you have it; or if not, save all your ashes, (do this at any rate,) keep it under cover unleached, and use it as a substitute. Renew this litter from time to time as may be necessary, turn over the whole mass two or three times during the winter, and in the spring you will have a large supply of good manure, which plough in, if used for corn, but not deep. Cover the yard again with litter after the manure is carried out. Shelter your stock as well as you possibly can. Raise at least as much as will supply your own wants—of hogs especially—keep them well; they will pay well for it. Cultivate as many vegetables as will supply both white and black, so that all may have plenty throughout the year. You will find it easily done if you will try. Cabbage, potatoes, cymblins, tomatoes and other culinary vegetables, are raised with little labor, and negroes are more healthy and much more comfortable by having plenty of vegetables with their meat. And for them especially, a good store of blackeyed pease for winter use.

Hogs are easily raised. If grazed on clover from April or May (according to the season) until October—for which purpose, two or three acres of good clover will be sufficient for thirty, and an acre or two of symblins (or more if planted among the corn,) be added—a daily supply of these through the summer and fall will save the corn crib. This, however, is upon the supposition that the farmer has discarded the old "razor backs, land pikes, and alligators," and supplied himself with a good stock of hogs.—Cymblins are also excellent food for cows. A peck to each, morning and evening, if you have tolerably good grazing, will produce the richest milk and butter.

Plant pumpkins with corn wherever the land is rich enough, gather them carefully into some sheltered place before they are frosted, and they may be kept until late in the winter, supplying the very best food for milch cows. If to succeed these, you have a crop of mangel wurtzel or sugar beet, which may be kept securely by piling up in a conical form and covering first with leaves or straw, and then with ten or twelve inches of earth, these will carry your cows to the spring grass.

But some perhaps may object that all these little crops will require more labor than they can spare. Try it, and you will find it to be otherwise. They will save a good deal of corn; and the cultivation of all the cymblins, pumpkins and roots necessary upon a farm of medium size, will not cost so much as one broadcloth coat, or one silk dress.

If you can, grind all the corn fed to your stock.—Cut up all your long forage also, and mix for horses and mules. Even shucks, where there is nothing else, or where fodder, oats and hay are saleable, cut and moistened with salt-water some hours before feeding, are excellent to mix with ground stuff of any kind.

If the cob be crushed and ground with the corn, a mixture of one-third or one half of good wheat bran is recommended.

To cut all the forage for a large stock it is doubtful whether the efficient labor of a farm can be spared, in bad weather. But upon many farms there are some old or weak hands who may render little service, who might be profitably employed in this way, with the aid of an improved straw cutter.

Take at least one agricultural paper, published in your own State. A good pig will pay for it.

In selecting men to represent you in the assembly, don't vote for politicians. Choose men of your own class, of the most respectable character, and with sound practical sense—not prone to much talking—who, when they go to the assembly, will have no party work to do, but will attend to the public business promptly and faithfully, and when that is done, go home to their constituents. Remember that the cost of this State every year is about $95,000, and that only ten days of the time they spend in Richmond in useless talking, if saved, would enable the State to give $10,000 a year, towards the improvement of its agriculture. Compare the time consumed by our assembly with their yearly work, and then say if it would not be at least as well done, and in a much shorter time, by a body of sensible practical farmers. But if you won't do this, then look out for all the dumb men you can find, and send them to the assembly—they will take up less time in making signs than is now taken up in making speeches.

POOR RICHARD.

A. BETHUNE

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has received his

Spring & Summer Fashions.

He still continues the *TAILORING BUSINESS,* at his old stand, in the second story of the southeast wing of L. Springs' brick building.

Charlotte, April 11, 1843. 108...F

Agricultural Enterpize.

New, cheap and valuable Work.

THE undersigned proposes publishing, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained to warrant the expense.

A MONTHLY PERIODICAL

OF EIGHT LARGE OCTAVO PAGES,

devoted exclusively to Agricultural and Horticultural information—and such other matters as may particularly interest the planter and farmer at the very low price of FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM.

It will be handsomely printed on fine paper and with a small clear type.

The CASH principle will be adopted and strictly adhered to.

Postmasters, Editors, and Booksellers are authorized to act as Agents, and the former will oblige us by stating the number of copies required at their respective offices, by the middle or latter end of May, as it is proposed to issue the first number early in June.

No Subscription due until the receipt of the first number, when the Agent will be considered responsible for the number of copies ordered—the amount to be *then* remitted.

Any one forwarding *Five* Dollars free of postage, will be entitled to *eleven* copies.

☞ All Letters and Communications to the Editor must be post paid.

☞ Editors in the South will please notice the enterprise, and by publishing this Advertisement, will be entitled to the only remuneration I can afford—a copy of the work.

JOHN STUBS.

CHERAW, S. C., April 13.

Law School.

THE subscriber proposes to open a Law School in the Town of Charlotte, on the 1st of July next. His whole time (when off his circuit) will be devoted to the instruction of Students.

WILL: J. ALELANDER.

June 20, 1843. 17:::F.

To the World.

CAN we for a moment look upon our wide-spread land, and behold the fearful amount of suffering and disease that there exists, without a feeling of painful sympathy arising in our hearts, accompanied with the desire of bestowing relief if we possessed the power? No, we cannot; the human heart goes forth to meet its fellow, and extends to him the hand of sympathy, if nothing more. This may soothe, but it will not cure. He still feels himself an object that is loathed,—he still feels himself a cripple; the anguish still lingers around his pillow. Those at all familiar with the history of diseases, cannot help being struck with the rapid increase of that peculiar range of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system:—diseases of the mucus tissue; also of the osseous and glandular system, scrofula, cancerous ulcers and obstinate cutaneous eruptions, chronic sore eyes, and disease of the bones. The chief cause of their increase is owing to their being hereditary, running through whole families and spreading destruction along their path. But for all these ills, there has a new medicine dawned upon the world: and in offering to the public this new preparation, which has for its object the relief of suffering humanity, it becomes necessary to state upon what grounds it puts forth its merits and the reason upon which he founds its superior claims to the attention of the afflicted, that all who require its use may fearlessly repose full confidence in its restorative virtues. But let us introduce our reader more particularly to this new preparation, which has already been announced to the public under the name of SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA. This medicine is the result of years devoted to laborious chemical experiments in testing various modes of preparation, enabling them to concentrate in the most efficient form all the medicinal value of the true Sarsaparilla; and they have at last accomplished this most desirable result by means of an entirely new, ingenious and costly apparatus.—The process throughout is governed by strictly chemical laws, so that the essential principles, or the principle on which the restorative virtue of the Sarsaparilla depends, is entirely preserved. This is then combined with other articles, selected wholly from the vegetable kingdom, all of which, are the most powerful purifiers of the blood, which are then concentrated into a fluid extract that has been found by experience to possess the important power of immediately arresting the progress of disease and restoring the patient to perfect health. Therefore, those suffering from disease arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, such as obstinate cutaneous eruptions, rheumatism, chronic sore eyes, or diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, or imprudencies in life, have only to use this preparation, which has all combined that can be useful in the removal of their complaints. Combined with the other advantages which the preparation possesses, the proprietors have reaped the experience of a scientific gentleman who resided many years in that country which produces the best, in fact the only true, species of Sarsaparilla. The proprietors, during the many years they have been engaged in preparing it, have tried hundreds of experiments upon the human system, and have had the pleasure of witnessing its happy results in numerous instances; and they were determined not to offer it to the world until they had become thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. They have now succeeded in preparing a medicine whose restorative virtues are without a parallel in the history of medicine, which fact is fully substantiated by the numerous certificates and testimonials of cures of the most difficult kinds of disease.

This medicine has been prepared for the benefit of all suffering mankind, both rich and poor, and to the indigent poor it will be given without money and without price, by their bringing a certificate of their need from the Pastor, the Magistrate or the Alderman of their Ward. And now let the testimony of suffering humanity, who are gathering around it thick and fast and by whose inherent virtues the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed and the afflicted are healed, bear witness of its merits. Let it stand or fall by its own inherent virtues. What it has done once it will do again, and by its use the world will be relieved of a vast amount of suffering and disease. The proprietors have made arrangements for spreading it throughout the whole United States. That all may have it within their reach, it is also their intention to introduce it into the hospitals, into the alms-houses, and into all the public institutions, wherever enlightened reason may be inclined to receive it, which have for their object the sufferer's relief. And to the American public the proprietors would say, let that medicine which is designed to bring health and healing on its wings to its thousands and its tens of thousands, receive your favorable consideration—let all philanthropists sustain an article which has for its objets relief to both rich and poor. As long as the medicine produces the desired result for which it is administered, and this has been proved again and again—is it not sufficient to all to administer it in cases where its benign influence may shed relief and happiness around the pillow of suffering and pain.

The following cure, at once so remarkable, so extraordinary as almost to surpass belief, has, in order to place its truth beyond the reach of suspicion or doubt, been sworn to, this 26th day of August, 1842, before his Hon. Robert H. Morris Mayor of the city of New-York.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: A tale of misery and woe is mine to tell, and as memory ever constant in the task brings back scenes that have past, I shudder at the picture and almost wonder if it is so. For months stretched upon a bed of suffering and distress, racked by the most excruciating pain, dumb with groaning, and my only hope despair. Often and often while others slept in the still hours of night, I have turned my face to the wall and wished to die.

Although I stood on the brink of eternity and the thread of life was nearly severed, yet I still breathed on, the lamp held out to burn; I little thought it would be ever trimmed again, and only hoped that death would swallow up the flame. My sickness was first brought on by my imprudently exposing myself to a strong current of air while over-heated which caused a sudden check of perspiration. My complaint at first seemed light and hardly worth while to call a physician: but I soon began to grow worse, and a physician was called, who prescribed some pills containing a powerful preparation of mercury, to be followed by sarsaparilla root and lignum vitæ made into a tea, which I continued using for several months without intermission. Soon after taking the mercury I began to feel its poisonous influence. My whole glandular system became affected, also the bones, joints and muscles; lumps formed upon the skin nearly as big as an egg accompanied with intense burning heat, which kept swelling until they broke, and discharged matter and blood. These continued to increase until they covered my whole body. But this was only the beginning of my afflictions; now commenced those torturing pains termed chronic rheumatism. At times it seemed as if I was stretched upon a rack and all my limbs were being torn from each other; at others as if sharp knives were piercing me at every point.—The muscles of my legs seemed tied in knots and were as hard as a bone. My distress was now so great that my groans at night disturbed the whole house and also some of the families in the adjacent buildings. I had not slept a night since the early part of December last; the only sleep I obtained was a few hours during the middle of the day pillowed up in a chair, and the eruption had also fearlessly increased. My face was completely covered with an extending sore. I had now shrunk to a mere skeleton—the skin and flesh were so diseased around my thighs that the bone nearly protruded, and the physicians pronounced my case beyond the reach of medicine. Oh how I wished that I might die. From my long and protracted illness we had became much reduced in circumstances. A short time since while looking in the papers, I chanced to see your Sarsaparilla advertised, accompanied with a certificate from Mr. Burdock, of a most extraordinary cure made by its use. The case in some respects resembled my own, and I found that lingering hope still clung to life. It seemed like a whisper from heaven. The second day after I commenced taking it I felt the pain much easier and went to sleep. I had not slept like this before for months.—By the time I had used one bottle, the pain and nearly left, the eruption was much better. I now felt a strange hope gathering in my breast that I should live! perhaps be cured. No; this could not be. I dared not believe it. I sent and got another bottle, continuing to improve rapidly, and still another, and I—I a few days since a miserable, suffering, dying man, was almost well. Two weeks from the day I took the first dose I was out, and walked nearly three miles without even the assistance of a cane. And now, gentlemen—yes, now, I am well! and have testified before God upon His sacred Word, that all might believe my statement for it is true, true. Oh how lamely these cold words describe those fearful nights of agony, these dreadful days of suffering. True! Yes, gentlemen, I herald it to the world that all may know what your preparation of Sarsaparilla has done for me. My heart yearns towards those suffering and afflicted like I was, and I only hope this statement will induce others to pursue the same course for relief.

Ever gratefully yours,

THOMAS TURNER, 45 Anothy street.

City and County of New York, ss: I hereby certify that on this 26th of August, 1842, the above named Thomas Turner appeared before me, in the Eayor's office, and having been duly sworn, stated that the above statement by him subscribed was true.

ROBERT H. MORRIS.
Mayor of the City of New York.

I do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the case of Thomas Turner, and the effect of your Sarsaparilla upon him; his wife being a member of my congregation I have frequently visited them and know the facts to be true.

SEYMOUR VAN DEUSEN.
Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Duan-st.

We, the undersigned, being neighbors of Thomas Turner, do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of his case and the operation of your Sarsaparilla upon him.

WILLIAM LOZEY, Wine Merchant,
corner of Church and Leonards-st.
JOEL B. PURDY, Grocer,
corner of Franklin and Church sts.
ISAAC I. COWL, Grocer, 97 Franklin-st.

Reference is also made (if any farther evidence is required) to Mr. James Brown, of the house of Brown, Brothers & Co., who is acquainted with the above particulars, in whose employ the above named Thomas Turner was for a number of years.

The proprietors also submit to the public the following certificate, from a highly respectable source, of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla, which cannot but have the effect of placing beyond all doubt the curative powers of this medicine;

NEW-YORK, August 3, 1842.

"Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen; Under a feeling sense of gratitude inherent to us all when suddenly relieved from suffering and disease, I now, as an act of justice due to you, and with a view of relieving the afflicted, make known to the world the inestimable benefit I have received by the use of your Sarsaparila. In the year 1832 I sailed from England in a vessel bound for Quebec, and while on the passage first discovered the disease which afterwards proved to be a sore affliction; and truly I can say, 'from the crown of the head to the sole of my foot there was no soundness in me.' From the time first mentioned down until the present, a period of more than ten years, I have suffered all that human nature was capable of bearing. I have been under the care of the most distinguished physicians, both in this country and in England, visited Bath, Cheltenham, Bristol and Gloucestor, tried various specifics, among others a large quantity of Swaim's Panacea, used sulphur baths, &c. &c. As a last resort I was induced to wrap myself in a tar ointment, keep myself secluded shunned by all, myself also shunning. I was induced to believe my case a hopeless one.

In August last, by the advice of friends, I went to the New-York City Hospital, but was there told that my case was incurable. The disease now enveloped my whole body, rendering me almost helpless; the skin thickened and cracked, and blood and matter ran, and life itself almost became a burden. A few weeks since I was induced to use your Sarsaparilla by hearing it so highly recommended having spent near $3,000 without obtaining but little relief. After using it a short time I found myself better, and now, by using six or eight bottles, costing me less than ten dollars, I am well. Yes, I certify and declare to the world, that after spending near $3,000 in travelling and doctoring and suffering more than can be told, I was perfectly cured by using your invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla; and I now recommend it to all similarly afflicted. Those wishing to know farther particulars will find me at my residence, No. 27 Warren-street, New York, where I shall be happy to communicate any thing in relation to the above cure. PAUL BURDOCK.

ITS OWN WORKS PROCLAIM IT—Let the following speak for itself:

NEW-YORK August 16, 1842.

"Messrs. SANDS; Gentlemen—Owing to you a debt which money cannot pay, I am induced to make a public acknowledgement of the benefit I have derived from your (to me) invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla. I was sorely afflicted with a terrible scrofulous disease, hereditary, in our family, which commenced on my neck, and, continuing to spread, soon reached my ears, running into my head, and extended all over my face, neck, arms, and lower extremities. It became a disgusting object to look upon. At times my distress was so great that I was unable to sleep or lay down, and the disease extending into my ears, seriously affected my hearing. My face was one continuous sore, from which a discharge a matter and water kept constantly oozing out. People avoided me, supposing I had the small pox, or some other infectious disease, and I was consequently obliged to relinquish my business. Notwithstanding I had the best medical advice, and tried different plans of treatment, the disease grew worse, until I gave up in despair. Fortunately for me, I chanced to fall in with a lady on board a railroad car while travelling for my health, who informed me that her son was at one time in as bad a condition as I was, and that by using your Sarsaparilla he was speedily cured. I immediately procured the article and commenced useing it and now after having used less than six bottles, I am well and able to attend to my business. I send you this statement as an act of justice, only hoping it may induce the afflicted to make use of the right medicine, and thereby save them suffering and expense. Those wishing to learn farther particulars concerning my case will find me at 207 Greenwich street, where it will afford me great pleasure to communicate anything in relation to the above.

I am, with gratitude, yours, &c,

AMOS DENMAN.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & Co., Druggist and Chemist, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers street, New York. Price $1.

☞ *The above Medicine is for sale in Charlotte,*

by BRALEY OATS.

7:::ly Druggist.

TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

The following indispensable family remedies may be found at the village drug stores, and soon at every country store in the state. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac-simile signature of

Comstock & Co. on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden-lane, the next time he visits New York, or to write for them. *No family should be a week without these remedies.*

BALDNESS

BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once.—Find the name of *Comstock & Co.* on it, or never try it. *Remember this always.*

RHEUMATISM, *and* LAMENESS positively cured, *and all shrivelled muscles and limbs* are restored, in the old or young, by the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR AND NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

PILES &c are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the *only* true HAYS' LINIMENT, from *Comstock & Co.* ALL SORES and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by ROOFS' SPECIFIC; and ***Foundered*** horses entirely cured by Roofs' Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor Salve.—The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old

BURNS & SCALDS

and sores, and sore EYES It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the PILES

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: on the principle of substituting the *tonic* in place of the *stimulant* principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, and others for cleansing the system, purifying the blood, and for all internal complaints and the general health. [See Dr. LIN'S signature, thus:]

HEAD

DR. SPOHN'S HEAD will effectually cure sick headache, NERVES or bilious. Hundreds using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH, for the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. COLDS COUGHS pains in the bones, hoarseness, and DROPSY are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

CORNS.—The French Plaster is a sure cure.

COLOURS THE hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin

SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this If you are sure to get COMSTOCK'S, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

DR. LIN'S CELESTIAL BALM

OF CHINA. A positive cure for the piles, and all external ailings—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm;—so in coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it

Dr. Bartholemew's

EXPECTORANT

will prevent or cure all incipient consumption,

COUGHS & COLDS

taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get *Comstock's.*

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by *Comstock & Co.*, New York.

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S—cure effectually.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by *Comstock & Co.*, in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York.

By applying to our agents in each town and village, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

☞ **Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE, should be your motto—***and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them.* **All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.**

Comstock & Co. Wholesale Druggists, 71 Maiden-Lane, New York, and of our agents.

All the above articles for sale by B. OATES Charlotte, N. C.

JOB PRINING

Neatly and promptly executed at the "Jeffersonian" Office